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THE HEALTH OF FARNBOROUGH 1971

FARNBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR
1971

I. H. C. MORTON, M. B., Ch. B., D. P. H., D. Obst.
Medical Officer of Health

H. L. SNOWDEN, F. A. P. H. I.
Chief Public Health Inspector



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FARNBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

I.H.C. MORTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D. Obst.

DEPUTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

CATHERINE M. BRADFORD, M.B., BS.Lond., D.P.H.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

H.L. SNOWDEN, F.A.P.H.I. (1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7)

DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

J. ASTIN, M.A.P.H.I. (1, 2)

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

H. BATSON, M.A.P.H.I.	(1, 2)	
W.F. CARNELL, M.A.P.H.I.	(3)	(from 1.10.71)
J.H. CROTTY, M.A.P.H.I.	(2, 3)	(from 27.9.71)
J. HUGHES, M.A.P.H.I., Inter D.M.A.	(1, 2, 4)	
I.M. SMITH, M.A.P.H.I.	(3)	(to 18.7.71)

AUTHORISED MEAT INSPECTOR

J. GILCHRIST (8)

TECHNICAL ASSISTANT

P. TIDMAN, L.I.O.B. (7, 9, 10)

STUDENT HEALTH INSPECTORS

G. BLANNIN (ARMY)	(to 30.6.71)
M.J. EVERARD (ARMY)	(from 26.7.71)

SUPERINTENDENT, REFUSE AND SALVAGE SERVICE

W. REDFERN

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

J.P. GOODRICK

CLERKS

MRS. J. ALLUM
MRS. R. HIGGINS
MRS. S. PLAYLE (Hants. C.C. and District Services)
MISS P. ROWLEY

PEST CONTROL OFFICER

R. WATKINS

GENERAL ASSISTANT (Part-time)

MRS. B. NORTON
(for key to qualifications
see overleaf)

Key to Qualifications

1. Certificate of Royal Society of Health and Public Health Inspectors' Examination Board as Public Health Inspector.
2. Certificate of Royal Society of Health as Inspector of Meat and other Foods.
3. Diploma of Public Health Inspectors' Education Board.
4. Diploma in Air Pollution Control
5. Diploma in Advanced Hygiene, Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene.
6. Building Inspector's Certificate, Institution of Municipal Engineers.
7. Finalist, City and Guilds of London Institute.
8. Meat Inspector's Certificate, Royal Society of Health.
9. Technician, Institute of Building.
10. Licentiate of the Institute of Builders.

REPORT OF
THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1971

Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
Alexandra Road,
Farnborough, Hants.

Tel: Farnborough 44451

To the Chairman and Members of the
Farnborough Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for 1971 compiled according to the instructions of the Minister for Health and Social Security.

The health of the Town in general has been good but there was an outbreak of diarrhoea among school children during the summer. It was probably mainly an enterovirus infection but a number of cases of Sonne dysentery were found during the investigations and follow-up of these disclosed unsuspected infections in other members of the families.

The Registrar General's estimate of the mid-year population was 41,900. This is 900 less than in 1970 but of course is derived from the Census taken during this year which showed 41,233 actually in Farnborough on Census night. The natural increase of 640 is also less than 1970 but the birth rate of 21.9 is well above the national figure of 16.

Re-organisation both of Local Government and the National Health Service have loomed large during the year. The original proposal to put part of North East Hampshire into Surrey for Local Government purposes would also have put it very neatly into the same Health Area as the new Frimley Hospital which is going to provide its hospital services.

The subsequent reversal of this proposal, if carried to its natural repercussion on the Health Service will raise an administrative boundary between the hospital and part of its catchment area. At the end of the year, discussions were going on between the local medical profession and the Department of Health and Social Security in an attempt to overcome this.

Legislation during the year included the Order activating Section 45 of the Public Health Act 1968, which gives wide powers to County Councils in the field of Old People's Welfare.

Vaccination against smallpox was dropped from the routine immunisation of infants. The eradication work done by the World Health Organisation, together with our national controls on importation have led to the situation that the chance of an infant having a severe vaccination reaction is greater than the chance of it catching smallpox.

Vaccination is still necessary, of course, for travel overseas.

Work on Frimley Hospital has been somewhat delayed but it is expected to be open in early 1973.

I must express my thanks to Councillor R. J. Debenham and the members of the Health Committee for their interest and support and to Mr. Snowden and my staff of the Health Department for their willing co-operation in maintaining a high standard at all times.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

I.H.C. MORTON

Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area	4,767 acres
Population (Registrar General's Estimated Mid-year 1971)	41,900
Population at Census 1961	31,437
Population at Census 1971	41,233
Number of dwelling houses (at April 1972)	13,558
Rateable value (at 1st April 1972)	£1,925,000
Rate in the £ (at 1st April 1972)	94
Product of a penny rate	£19,500

Live Births

Total number (30 illegitimate)	965
Rate per 1,000 population	23.0
Rate adjusted by comparability factor (.95)	21.9
Rate England and Wales	16.0
Illegitimate as a percentage of total	3

Still Births

Total (all legitimate)	11
Rate per 1,000 all births	11

<u>Total all births</u>	976
-------------------------	-----

Deaths

Total all ages	325
Rate per 1,000 population	7.8
Rate adjusted by comparability factor (1.52)	11.9
Rate England and Wales	11.6

Deaths of Infants

Total under 1 year (1 illegitimate)	22
Rate per 1,000 live births	23
Total under 4 weeks (included in above)	18
Rate per 1,000 live births	19
Total under 1 week	14
Rate per 1,000 live births	15
Perinatal (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 all births)	26

<u>Maternal Deaths (including abortion)</u>	Nil
---	-----

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

The Engineer and Surveyor has kindly given me the figures of road accidents in Farnborough during 1971, with four previous years for comparison.

Type	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Fatal	1	6	3	5	3
Serious	64	53	67	55	62
Slight	138	123	141	156	120
Dogs	48	44	3	1	Nil
Total	251	226	214	217	185

CAUSES OF DEATH

		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
		<u>179</u>	<u>146</u>
B6 (1)	Late effects of Respiratory T.B.	1	-
B6 (2)	Other Tuberculosis	1	-
B19 (1)	Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity etc.	2	-
B19 (2)	Malignant Neoplasm Oesophagus	1	1
B19 (3)	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	4	5
B19 (4)	Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	5	11
B19 (5)	Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx	2	-
B19 (6)	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung or Bronchus	18	3
B19 (7)	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	4
B19 (8)	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	2
B19 (9)	Malignant Neoplasm, Prostaté	3	-
B19 (10)	Leukaemia	2	-
B19 (11)	All other Malignant Neoplasms	10	19
B46 (1)	Other Endocrine etc. Diseases	-	1
B23	Anaemias	1	-
B46 (5)	Other diseases of Nervous System	2	-
B26	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	3	1
B27	Hypertensive Disease	2	2
B28	Ischaemic Heart Disease	49	24
B29	Other forms of Heart Disease	7	8
B30	Cerebrovascular Disease	11	22
B46 (6)	Other disease of Circulatory System	2	7
B32	Pneumonia	14	7
B33 (1)	Bronchitis and Emphysema	11	-
B33 (2)	Asthma	1	-
B46 (7)	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	2	4
B34	Peptic Ulcer	4	3
B36	Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	1	-
B37	Cirrhosis of Liver	1	-
B46 (8)	Other Diseases of Digestive System	3	2
B46 (9)	Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	2	1
B46 (10)	Diseases of Skin, Subcutaneous Tissue	-	1
B46 (11)	Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	1	1
B42	Congenital Anomalies	1	3
B43	Birth Injury, Difficult Labour etc.	6	2
B44	Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	1	6
BE47	Motor Vehicle Accidents	3	1
BE48	All other accidents	1	3
BE49	Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	1	2

Deaths from Coronary Heart Disease have increased and still occur all too frequently in middle-aged men.

The most disappointing figure is Lung Cancer, which is up by 50%. One would hope that the first wave of anti-smoking education in 1961 would be beginning to show its results by now.

Health Education

Posters on smoking and venereal disease were distributed to various factories and were also displayed on Council Notice Boards.

Sample literature was sent to General Practitioners and to the Royal Aircraft Establishment.

Talks on drugs were given to Parents Associations and similar bodies.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER,

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The number of cases of measles continued to fall showing the effectiveness of the measles vaccination campaign.

There was an outbreak of dysentery during the summer involving thirty-six families and eighty-three people. They were all independent outbreaks occurring during the summer months. There was also a viral diarrhoea amongst the school children which persisted until the schools closed for the summer holidays. Leaflets were distributed to parents and schools advising them on hygiene problems associated with the spread of dysentery.

Whooping cough notifications have increased slightly suggesting that the vaccine is not efficacious against all types of Bordetella pertussis, the organism causing whooping cough.

Eleven cases of food poisoning came to our notice, affecting six separate families. There was no general outbreak.

The number of cases of infective hepatitis has dropped. They were all sporadic cases.

<u>Disease</u>		<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>
Measles		53	64	165	47
Dysentery	(83)	18	-	4	8
Scarlet Fever		-	1	3	-
Diphtheria		-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection		-	-	-	1
Poliomyelitis		-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough		14	6	-	9
Encephalitis		-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid		-	-	2	-
Food Poisoning	(11)	-	1	-	-
Infective Jaundice		8	13	4	-
Tuberculosis respiratory		5	4	-	-
Tuberculosis non-respiratory		-	1	-	-

The numbers in brackets are the numbers which came to our notice from all sources i.e. General Practitioners notifications, and results from pathological laboratories.

Tuberculosis

Five new cases of tuberculosis were notified, three from the Army, and after allowing for transfers, the total number on the register at the end of the year were :

46 male pulmonary and 34 female pulmonary.

5 male and 5 female being non-pulmonary.

Cholera

Forty people were kept under surveillance having arrived in this country from cholera infected areas. No cases of cholera developed.

Lice

The increased number of cases of head lice found in schools at the beginning of the year was brought under control by the use of new methods.

B.C.G. Vaccination

B.C.G. Vaccination of 13 year old school children giving protection against Tuberculosis was offered to children attending private schools as well as those attending the County schools.

The work done in 1971 is summarised as follows : -

Consents	-	95% of offers
Heaf tested	-	561
Positive	-	64
Vaccinated	-	435

Immunisation and Vaccination Procedures

Tables showing the number of children receiving vaccination and immunisation during the year are given below.

A satisfactory standard was maintained. The Department visited Infants' and Senior Schools in the district offering booster doses of Diphtheria/Tetanus/Polio and vaccination against Measles and Rubella.

Thanks are due to the Head Teachers of the schools concerned for their help and co-operation.

Year of Birth	TRIPLE		DIP/TET		POLIO		SMALLPOX		MEASLES	RUBELLA
	P	B	P	B	P	B	P	B		
1971	68	-	1	1	71	1	9	-	2	-
1970	675	57	1	-	682	19	146	-	452	-
1969	214	157	3	3	220	91			437	
1968	42	33	1	7	38	36	458	21	182	-
64/67	9	91	5	736	18	816			161	
Others Under 16	-	7	3	94	2	110	16	97	14	428
TOTAL	1008	345	14	841	1031	1073	629	118	1248	428

P - Primary B - Booster.

Laboratory Facilities

Samples of milk, ice cream etc. are forwarded to the Public Health Laboratory at Guildford for examination. Water samples are sent to the Public Analyst for the County of Surrey for chemical analysis and to the Public Health Laboratory, Guildford for bacteriological examination.

METEOROLOGICAL STATISTICS

1971	Mean Day Maximum (Deg C)	Mean Night Minimum (Deg C)	Total Rainfall (MM)	Total Sunshine (Hrs.)
January	7.3	2.1	93.9	39.6
February	8.2	0.3	19.0	79.4
March	8.7	1.3	60.0	98.6
April	12.0	3.8	56.5	127.6
May	17.7	6.6	46.7	228.8
June	17.0	9.2	146.2	128.9
July	23.3	12.6	20.2	239.5
August	20.4	12.4	68.1	146.8
September	20.3	7.9	7.5	180.5
October	16.6	6.6	58.3	152.5
November	10.1	1.1	62.0	103.9
December	9.1	4.0	17.1	34.3

PROVISION OF GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES

FOR THE URBAN DISTRICT

Social Services

The Area Director of Social Services is located at Hippodrome House, Birchett Road, Aldershot, Tel: 28312. A group of Social Workers covering Farnborough are based in the same office.

Calls for assistance should be made to the office during working hours. At other times, emergency calls may be made to County Ambulance Control (Winchester 61644) who will have the name and telephone number of the Social Worker on duty.

Home Help Service

The number of Home Helps employed in Farnborough was twenty-nine, and a total of 241 cases were assisted during the year.

* Ambulance Facilities

The ambulance service is provided by the County Council which has a large main station in Hawley Lane, Farnborough. The service is centrally controlled and all enquiries should be made to the Central Ambulance Control, Winchester. (Telephone Winchester 61644).

* Child Health Clinics

	<u>Clinic Held</u>	<u>Doctor Attends</u>
Farnborough (South)	Dever Hall, Queens Road. Every Thursday at 2 p.m.	1st & 3rd only
Fox Lane Estate	All Saints Church Hall Fernhill Road. Every Monday at 2 p.m.	1st, 3rd & 5th only.
North Camp	Marlborough Lines Health Centre North Camp. Every Monday at 2 p.m.	Every Session
West Heath	Blunden Hall, Blunden Road. 1st, 3rd & 5th Wednesday at 2 p.m.	No M.O. attends
Cove	Methodist Hall, Cove Road. Every Thursday at 2 p.m.	2nd & 4th Thursday

OTHER COUNTY CLINICS

* Dental Clinic (for school and pre-school children, expectant
and nursing mothers)

Dental Clinics

Cove Manor Junior School	Daily - Monday to Friday, all day.
Farnborough Grange Junior School	Monday and Friday, all day.

Attendance by appointment only.

Mobile Dental Clinic at schools in
Farnborough as required.

* Child Guidance

Manor Park Health Clinic,
Manor Park House,
Aldershot.

By Appointment only.

* School Clinic (for school and pre-school children)

Farnborough Grange Junior School
Wren Way,
Farnborough.

9.30 a.m. to 12.00 noon
(By appointment only)

* Speech Clinic

Farnborough Grange Junior School
Wren Way,
Farnborough.

By appointment only.

Audiology Clinic

A Consultant Audiology Clinic for school and pre-school children has been established in co-operation with the Regional Hospital Board and is held at the School Clinic, St. George's Road East, Aldershot, as required. Attendance is by appointment only from the County Medical Officer.

Pre-School Audiology

Manor Park Health Clinic

First Tuesday afternoon in
alternate months.

School Eye Clinic

This is a Regional Hospital Board responsibility administered by the County Council.

School Eye Clinic,
Manor Park House,
Aldershot.

By appointment only -
obtainable from County Medical
Officer.

Orthopaedic Clinic

This is a Regional Hospital Board responsibility and is administered from the Lord Mayor Treloar Hospital, Alton. Remedial Clinics are held at Aldershot General Hospital.

Chest Clinics

This is now controlled by the Regional Hospital Board in regard to detection and treatment, but the County Medical Officer is still responsible for the follow-up and welfare of patient and their families.

Northfield Hospital
Redan Road, Aldershot.

Monday - 9.15 a.m. - old patients
11.00 a.m. - new patients
2nd Monday every month -
Special Bronchitic Clinic.
One Monday every month -
B.C.G. session.
One Monday every month -
Post B.C.G. session.

Tuesday - 2.15 p.m.)
to) Children and
4.00 p.m.) old patients

9.15 a.m.)
to) Old patients
1.00 p.m.)

Wednesday - 1st, 3rd & 5th Wednesday
every Monday at Fleet
Hospital. Old and new
patients.

Special Clinic

Aldershot General Hospital
St. George's Road,
Aldershot.

Males - Monday 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Wednesday 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Females - Wednesday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Monday 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Psychiatric Clinic

Aldershot Hospital

Every Monday, Tuesday and Friday
at 2 p.m. (By appointment only)

Alton General Hospital

Monday, Tuesday at 2 p.m.
(By appointment only)

Artificial Sun Ray Treatment

Aldershot Hospital)
Farnham County Hospital)
(Physiotherapy Departments))

By appointment

Family Planning Association

There is a Family Planning Clinic at Manor Park House, Aldershot.

1st and 3rd Thursdays - 10.00 - 12.30 p.m.
Every Friday - 9.45 - 11.45 a.m.
and 1.45 - 3.45 p.m.

2nd and 4th Fridays

-

2.00 - 4.00 p.m.

Attendance is by appointment only and a small charge is made to cover expenses. Marital problems first and third Thursday mornings in each month. Further details can be obtained from the Secretary, Family Planning Clinic, Manor Park House, Aldershot.

* Prevention of Cancer of the Womb - "The Smear Test"

The County Council hold clinics at Manor Park House Health Clinic, Aldershot, for the early detection of cancer of the womb for all women of 35 years and over. Application for appointments are made to the County Medical Officer, The Castle, Winchester.

* Health Visitors

The present Health Visitors and practices to which they are attached are set out below.

Mrs. R. Molyneux, 8 Montrose Close, Fleet
Telephone: Fleet 3940

Attached to Drs. Turner and Watson.

Mrs. M.D. Martin, 23 Broomhill Road, Farnborough
Telephone: Farnborough 40253

Attached to Drs. Bellamy, Draper and Kayll.

Miss M.F. Roundtree, 130 Blackthorn Crescent, Farnborough
Telephone: Camberley 27429

Attached to Drs. Holden, Macadam and Lind Wright.

Mrs. J. Williams, 2 Kenilworth Road, Farnborough
Telephone: Farnborough 43458

Attached to Drs. Pritchard, Price, Sales and Hamill and H. Wright.

Miss H.M. Betts, 29 Greenways, Courtmoor, Fleet
Telephone: Fleet 3941

Attached to Drs. Smart, Urquhart and Carvalho.

Mrs. D.N. Tobitt, 8 The Cloisters, Grove Cross Road, Frimley, Surrey
Telephone: Camberley 27854

Attached to Drs. Pritchard, Price, Sales and Hamill and H. Wright.

* Professional Nursing in the Home

This has been carried out satisfactorily during the year and the following arrangements operate in the District.

Nurse Evans, 57 Netley Street, Farnborough
Telephone: Farnborough 45375

Attached to Drs. Pritchard, Price, Sales and Hamill and H. Wright.

Nurse Green, 99 Coleford Bridge Road, Mytchett
Telephone: Farnborough 45627

Attached to Drs. Turner, Holden, Macadam, Watson, Lind Wright.

Nurse Scott, 98 Pierrefondes Avenue, Farnborough
Telephone: Farnborough 41349

Attached to Drs. Bellamy, Kayll and Draper.

Nurse Maddy, 27 Church Avenue, Farnborough
Telephone: Farnborough 40377

Attached to Drs. Smart, Urquhart and Carvalho.

Male Nurses

Mr. L.G. Weare, 123 Birchett Road, Farnborough
Telephone: Farnborough 46709

Mr. H. Mathie, 238 Lyndhurst Avenue, Aldershot
Telephone: Aldershot 26381

* Midwifery Service

The following arrangements were in operation during the year.

Nurse Sutton, 14 West Road, Farnborough
Telephone: Farnborough 45617

Attached to Drs. Pritchard, Price, Sales, Hamill and H. Wright.

Nurse Spivey, 24 Stubbs Moor Road, Farnborough
Telephone: Farnborough 44643

Attached to Drs. Bellamy, Kayll and Draper : Smart, Urquhart and
Carvalho.

Nurse M. Street, 88 Cody Road, Farnborough
Telephone: Farnborough 47450

Attached to Drs. Turner, Holden, Macadam, Watson and Lind Wright.

Institutional Accommodation Maternity Cases

The only Maternity Unit is attached to the Farnborough and
Cove War Memorial Hospital.

* Chiropody

This service is organised by the Hampshire Council of Social Service and the British Red Cross Society, through its Divisional Offices. It is for the elderly patients, those physically handicapped and expectant mothers. Where domiciliary treatment is required, evidence of need must be supported by a Medical Certificate.

Clinics are held as follows :

Blunden Hall, Cove

1st and 2nd Wednesday - 9.15 a.m. -
12.15 p.m. By appointment with
Mrs. Walker, 26 South Street,
Farnborough.

Abercorne House, Hawley

Every Tuesday - 9.30 a.m. - 12.30 p.m.
By appointment with Mrs. Savage
'Barnaby' Church Avenue, Farnborough.

Church of the Good Shepherd,
Sandhill Road, Farnborough

2nd and 4th Monday - 9.00 a.m. -
12.00 noon. By appointment with
Mrs. Ash, 25 Watts Road, Farnborough.

St. Patrick's Catholic Hall,
Peabody Road, Farnborough

1st, 3rd and 5th Monday - 1.45 p.m. -
4.45 p.m. By appointment with
Mrs. Collingham, 'Redlands'
Napoleon Avenue, Farnborough.

Jenkins Place, Farnborough

3rd Tuesday in month - 9.00 a.m. to
12.00 noon. By appointment with
Mrs. Lay, Flat 6, Cambridge Court,
64 Farnborough Road, Farnborough.

Randell House, Farnborough

Every 3rd and 4th Wednesday - 2.00 p.m.
- 5.00 p.m. By appointment with Mrs.
Olbevant, 95 West Heath Road,
Farnborough.

* Services controlled or administered by the Hampshire County Council.

REPORT OF
THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1971

To the Chairman and Members of the
Farnborough Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit to you my Annual Report for 1971, my 32nd year
as your Chief Public Health Inspector.

We are on the eve of considerable changes in Local Government.
However necessary it has become to make these changes I think no one
can deny that our system of Local Government both in peace and war has
served the country well, probably better than anywhere else in the
world.

Whilst the proposed changes will transfer many duties from
District Councils, all Environmental Health work carried out by Public
Health Inspectors is to stay at district level and Public Health
Inspectors will remain Officers of these Authorities. We must ensure
that the Health Department will be so organised and equipped to meet
the challenge of an expanding service.

With the Staff of the Department up to establishment we were able
to make progress with the backlog of the routine inspection of food
and other premises on which progress and improvement depends.

A great deal of time was devoted to the improvement of houses
and work progressed on our first proposed General Improvement Area.

Our new refuse and salvage depot was completed and all the outside
activities of the Department brought together for the first time. This
has produced greater efficiency and satisfactory working conditions for
our staff, which they have never had before. I am confident that we
can now meet any demands that may be made of this service.

The offices of the Health Department were transferred from the
main building to a single storey building at the rear of the
Municipal Offices, and whilst this has disadvantages and very
unsatisfactory access for the vehicles of the staff and especially for
visitors, it is an advantage to have all the offices of the Department
on one floor.

I am grateful for the help and co-operation I have received from Dr. Morton and my fellow officials in carrying out my work and also for the loyalty and cheerfulness of the staff of the Department at a time when there is some uncertainty about their future. Whatever that may be I am confident they will continue to serve the Council and the Public conscientiously and with courtesy.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H.L. SNOWDEN,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

1. WATER SUPPLY

It is a duty of the Department to ensure that every house is provided with a satisfactory water supply.

Water is supplied to the whole of the Urban District by the Mid Southern Water Company and the supply arrangements continued to be satisfactory. I am informed by the Chief Engineer of the Company, Mr. Adam Hope, B. Sc., F.I.C.E., F.I.W.E., that no changes of note have been made during the year, except to extend the service to provide for new developments and I am obliged to him for information contained in this section of the Report.

Liaison was maintained and there is satisfactory co-operation between the officers of the Company and the Public Health Department.

Sources of Supply

The supply is obtained principally from deep wells in the chalk at Pumping Stations at Itchel, Greywell and Lasham in varying proportions, according to the demands on the system.

Treatment

The water from the wells serving the area varies in hardness from 16.5 to 21 grains/gallon and softening is carried out at the sources in order to reduce the hardness to 12 grains/gallon which is the statutory limit for the Urban District.

The water from the source is practically sterile in the raw state before treatment, but is given a precautionary dose of chlorine during the normal process of treatment, in conformity with modern waterworks practice.

The fluoride content of the water distributed in the area varies between 0.1 and 0.2 parts per million.

Purity of Supply

Samples of water are taken regularly by the Company before and after treatment at the works and in supply. They are examined chemically and bacteriologically by the Company's resident Chemists and Bacteriologists and, in addition, samples are submitted to an outside laboratory for independent examination and report at regular intervals.

The reports during the year on all treated waters have shown a consistently high standard of organic and bacterial purity. Copies of the reports are sent to the Department.

The water does not have any plumbo solvent action.

Conditions of Supply Generally

The supply to all premises served within the Urban District is constant and laid on directly from the main. Adequate supplies were at all time available without restriction.

2. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

(a) Sewage Treatment and Disposal

The Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. H. Bird, has provided the following information on this service.

"Modifications at the Sycamore Sewage Works to provide mechanical screening of incoming sewage, an 8 day sludge storage tank and improvements to the heat treatment plant are now progressing and should be completed by the middle of 1972.

The provision of the new trunk foul sewer from Westmead Pumping Station to Cove Pumping Station relieving the existing and future Town Centre, Civic and Industrial Areas will be operational by mid Summer, 1972.

The Council have accepted the report dealing with the future developments of foul sewerage and sewage disposal at Farnborough and approved the design for the Cove Valley Foul Carrier Sewer. The first phase of this work across the G.L.C. Prospect Estate will be commenced and completed in 1972. Planning application is to be made in respect of a new sewage works to serve the Cove Sewer and sited adjacent to the River Blackwater, outside the district.

The extensive minor surface water drainage works in the Elles Road area have now been completed and were the forerunner to the culverting of the Marrowbrook itself which will commence shortly and be completed within 12 months.

Detailed investigation into flooding problems and research into the existing surface water drainage system of North Farnborough is still actively proceeding."

(b) Sewers and Drains

The number of houses not connected to the main sewerage system and using cesspools is 26. Three properties formally drained into cesspools were connected to the main sewerage system, two were houses in the Fernhill Road area of the West Ward and the other a caravan site in the North Ward. The houses were connected following action under Section 39 of the Public Health Act 1936, and the caravan site by negotiation in conjunction with a major highway improvement, when the Council constructed a drain across the highway to the site and provided a pumping installation.

The 26 remaining properties present special problems due to distance and location but they are constantly under review and a scheme is now being prepared to deal with the most important area consisting of industrial properties, a public house and houses situated in the South Ward.

A free service is provided by the Council for emptying cesspools at domestic premises where a sewer is not available.

The supervision of drainage works so far as it is covered by the Building Regulations is carried out by your Engineer and Surveyor's Department and in other cases by your Public Health Department. The following is the position in the areas which are without main drainage and where cesspools or septic tanks are still in use.

<u>Area</u>	<u>No. of Houses or properties</u>	<u>Comments</u>
The unsewered area of Sandy Lane	5	Sewer not available
Hawley Lane 1 Church 1 House	2	" " "
Marrowbrook Lane	1	" " "
Farnborough Road (Frimley Bridge area)	2	" " "
Lynchford Road (4 factories, 2 dwelling houses, 1 public house)	7	Scheme under investigation
Southwood Road	3	Sewer not available
Iveley Road	4	" " "
Golf Lane	1	" " "
Gravel Workings Ship Lane	1	" " "

Total Number of Premises 26

TABLE 1

Properties without main drainage or modern sanitation.

WARD	NUMBER OF PROPERTIES	Means of Drainage			Sanitary Accommodation	
		Septic Tank	Cesspool	No proper drainage	W.C's	Pail or Chemical Closets
North	5	3	2	-	7	-
West	5	2	1	2	3	2
South	8	-	8	-	25	-
Central	8	3	5	-	7	2
Totals	26	8	16	2	42	4

3. RIVERS, STREAMS AND WATERCOURSES

The effluent from the Sewage Disposal Works in the South Ward discharges into the River Blackwater. These streams, together with the Marrow Brook are under the control of and are maintained by the Thames Conservancy Board. A scheme is being prepared for culverting the Marrow Brook, where it passes through the Pinehurst Industrial Estate.

4. SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The details included in Table 1 in the Drainage and Sewerage section show the number and type of sanitary accommodation, other than fresh water closets, in use at premises which are not connected to the Council's sewers.

Only 4 houses remain which are not provided with water closet accommodation and where pail closets are still in use.

5. PUBLIC SANITARY CONVENIENCES

We endeavour to maintain a high standard of maintenance and cleanliness in our public toilets and we are fortunate with the calibre of the staff engaged on these duties. Indeed we now receive commendation both from our own residents and visitors who contrast the services in Farnborough with that existing in districts where the same regard is not paid to this important backroom service.

We do experience trouble from vandalism but not, I think, to the same extent as many places. I hope this is because regular control and maintenance and a good standard tends to discourage vandalism.

The staff engaged on the work consists of two men and one woman. The men, who work on a shift system, maintain all the public toilets in the district and the woman is in attendance at Queensmead but also looks after the womens section at Cove Green.

A van is provided for the men and this was replaced during the year.

With the exception of our recreation grounds all our public toilets are modern and of a good standard. New toilets are in the course of construction at the Queens Road Recreation Ground and these will have facilities for disabled persons. They are being provided with the latest methods designed to discourage vandalism and with stainless steel equipment. Our programme includes the replacement of the toilets in Osborne Road and Rectory Road Recreation Grounds and new toilets in the Queen Elizabeth Park, the new Queensmead centre and the proposed Oak Farm Recreation Ground.

Our present public toilets are located as follows :-

TABLE 2

Site	Male		Female W.C.'s	Washing Facilities
	Urinals	W.C's.		
High Street Camp Road	1	2	4	Yes
Town Hall (Guildford Road)	1	1	3	Yes
Cove Green	1	1	3	Yes
Queensmead	1	2	4	Yes
<u>Recreation Grounds</u>				
Rectory Road	1	1	2	None
King George V Playing Fields	1	1	3	None
Osborne Road	1	1	1	None
Queens Road	1	1	2	None

6. THE PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE

General

Your Chief Public Health Inspector is responsible to the Health Committee for the administration of the collection and disposal of household and trade refuse, and the collection and disposal of salvage and the duties required by the Civic Amenities Act. Residents of Farnborough are provided with a most comprehensive service and provided these services are used as they are intended, it should avoid the unauthorised dumping of rubbish and unwanted materials.

The service comprises :-

1. A weekly collection of household refuse.
2. A separate weekly collection of salvage (paper, cardboard and rags).
3. A free collection of bulky household articles on request.
4. A litter patrol service to collect dumped materials.
5. Compounds where people may take rubbish.
6. Discarded motor vehicles are collected free of charge as they are found or notified.
7. The collection of trade and industrial refuse.

In addition to the collection from the civilian area, a service on a rechargeable basis is also provided for Army premises, the Royal Aircraft Establishment and the National Gas Turbine Establishment.

Refuse Collection

Both dustbins and disposable sacks are in use for the storage of refuse but the Council have resolved that the changeover from dustbins to disposable sacks at all dwelling houses shall be completed by 1973. At present 10,083 houses are on this system. Plastic sacks are used chiefly because of cost and convenience. Formerly they were used with special holders but now they are also being used in a special plastic bin designed for the purpose and which may be purchased from the Council.

Civic Amenities Act and Duties

This work continues to increase and there seems no likelihood of it declining. We have increased the number of refuse collection sites and these are now situated at the following places.

Beech Road
Birchett Road
Blackthorn Crescent
Churchill Crescent

Peabody Road Car Park
Prince Charles Crescent
Sunnybank Road
Refuse and Salvage Depot
(Pinehurst Avenue)

There is still a demand for further sites. Unfortunately their siting often gives rise to objection because of the way they are used or misused and requests are received to site them elsewhere. This can be difficult and sometimes impracticable because they have to be on land owned or controlled by the Council. The quantity of materials brought to these places is quite staggering. We know that they are used by trade and industry to some extent to avoid conveying the materials to the tip and that material is brought from other areas. We cannot prevent this type of usage and furthermore, as areas of open ground are built upon and are no longer available for the dumping of garden refuse the demand for alternative places for disposal increases. In an area such as Farnborough a tremendous amount of garden refuse in the form of tree and shrub prunings which cannot be composted, is produced. Another extensive and increasing source is 'Do-it-Yourself' alterations and repairs.

Arrangements are being made whereby containers are also used to receive street sweepings thus obviating the unsatisfactory dumps formerly used for this purpose.

1,232 container loads were removed from the sites provided and 2,089 special calls made to collect bulky refuse from houses.

Abandoned or unwanted cars and vehicles collected numbered 120 an increase on last year of 11%. These were usually left in car parks, road verges and lay-byes or on open ground. They are collected and disposed of without charge by a scrap merchant. The procedure involved in dealing with them is very time consuming but does operate satisfactorily.

Control of Litter

It was hoped that with the interest now being taken in the subject of pollution, the passing of the Civic Amenities Act and the amendment of the Litter Act, there would be an improvement in the litter nuisance. Increased penalties are of no value if the legislation is not enforced or if when enforced only token penalties are imposed. Legislation needs to be supplemented by publicity and education and towards this end the Department enlisted the co-operation of the schools and sponsored an Anti-Litter drive. This was organised with enthusiasm by our Salvage Assistant, Mrs. Barbara Norton, and most of the schools took part. The school children prepared posters and models on the subject of litter. It proved a great success and an Exhibition of the work was held in the Town Hall for a week in June. There were organised visits from the schools and 2,500 children and teachers attended, and it was also open to and visited by members of the Public. A mobile Exhibition was constructed with the help of the Army School of Health and was illustrated by photographs showing the effect of litter and pollution. It was used in the Town Hall Exhibition and together with the appropriate literature was borrowed by 19 schools for use on Open Days and for teaching purposes.

Students of the Farnborough Technical College volunteered to carry out a limited exercise in clearing an area where rubbish had been dumped, as part of their liberal studies, and photographs of their work were used in the Exhibition.

'Keep Britian Tidy' sacks and arm bands were issued to Girl Guides for litter collection at their summer fete and litter bags were also provided for use at the Donkey Derby at Whitsuntide. These were placed in sack holders around the area by a team of volunteers who cleared up the ground after the Derby. We also issued bags to one school for cleaning up after their summer fete and also to volunteers who accepted responsibility for keeping tidy a public footpath adjoining their school. Cove Junior School organised a sponsored litter collection amongst its pupils the proceeds going to a damaged school in Nigeria. Arm bands and sacks were supplied to 16 schools for use at the Head Teachers discretion as part of their Anti-Litter efforts.

This publicity and interest must have a beneficial effect even if it is long term, but the habits of older people are difficult to change.

Trade and Industrial Refuse

There is a continual expansion in this service and income increased to the considerable sum of £14,469. This includes charges for collection and disposal and also the hire of containers. These vary in capacity from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 12 cu. yds.

Large containers when used at Food Premises are brought to the Depot and cleaned at the washing plant. The $1\frac{1}{4}$ cu. yd. containers are provided with disposable plastic liners which are renewed after each emptying.

The charge for emptying a standard dustbin or its equivalent of Trade Refuse is 5p and for a $1\frac{1}{4}$ cu. yd. container 50p. No charge is made for collecting paper and cardboard.

Refuse Disposal

Refuse disposal is by means of controlled tipping on Army Department land at North Camp which is to be landscaped in conjunction with the re-building of the Army Camp. This tip is under the control of the Ministry of the Environment. 5,976 loads of refuse representing approximately 18,098 tons were taken to the tip.

This is a considerable increase over 1970, in large measure due to the increase in the amount of refuse from Civic Amenities sites.

No decision has yet been reached on the future of refuse disposal in the area covered by the working party formed to consider this subject and upon the report produced by the Local Government Operational Research Unit. There may be some reluctance to proceed when the responsibility of this work may pass to the County Council but the matter is too urgent and cannot wait for this to take place.

Salvage

Once again we entered a phase when the demand for waste paper declined owing to difficulties in industry. We have experienced this many times before but in Farnborough we have always managed to ride the depression and I am confident that we shall do so on this occasion. It is unfortunate for the service generally because the country cannot afford to lose this valuable raw material but one must appreciate the difficulties of those Local Authorities who cannot dispose of their collections and have to discontinue the service.

We salvaged and sold 1,438 tons producing an income of £16,520. Since we commenced salvage work we have collected and sold 29,747 tons of salvageable materials producing an income of £195,640.

TABLE 3

THE COLLECTION AND SALE OF SALVAGE

	Year ended 31.3.72.		Year ended 31.3.71.	
	Weight disposed of tons	Amount received £	Weight disposed of tons	Amount received £
Paper	1117	11,886	1197	12,602
Cardboard	156	1,840	202	2,563
Textiles	51	1,237	52	1,364
Newsprint	114	1,467		
Miscellaneous Salvage	-	90	-	62
Totals	1438	16,520	1451	16,591

We had installed at the depot a Newspaper Ruffler machine which enabled us to bale this material separately.

Public Cleansing Staff and Workpeople

The establishment of the Public Cleansing and Salvage Section of the Department comprises Superintendent, Mechanic, Baling Shed Foreman, Depot Attendant, 3 Public Convenience Cleaner/Attendants, and 31 Drivers, Loaders and Sorters. Three women are employed.

Incentive Bonus Scheme

The incentive bonus schemes operating in the Department continued and enabled us to keep pace with the growth of the district and resultant increase in work. The employees engaged on refuse collection are paid on the number of containers collected, an average rate being paid for disposable sacks and bins, and the salvage employees on the amount of salvage which is produced and sold.

Provision of Refuse Receptacles

Disposable plastic sacks are provided free where the system is in use. Normally one sack per house is supplied, but a second one is issued if found to be justified. This should rarely be necessary. The combined capacity of a refuse and a salvage sack is $6\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet, compared with a dustbin of $3\frac{1}{4}$ cubic feet. Blow moulded plastic dustbins are sold by the Department for use in those parts of the District where the dustbin system still operates, the intention being that these will be the most suitable for use with liners when this system is extended to those areas. As the scheme is extended, we are using the bin liner system, instead of the suspended sack holders.

The Council resolved that the disposable refuse sack system should be extended to all houses in the District by 1973.

One hundred and ninety-three informal notices requiring the provision of refuse receptacles were served and one hundred and forty-one complied with.

Building and Plant

Our new Depot was officially opened by the Chairman of the Council in June, 1971 and is very satisfactory.

Our existing paper baling and handling plant was transferred to the new building and supplemented by the installation of the new Newspaper Ruffling machine, to which I have already referred.

The weighbridge installation is available as a public weighbridge.

The stores section of the depot had to be adapted for vehicle maintenance as the central repair workshop and staff were not ready to undertake the maintenance of the vehicles operated by the Health Department.

Vehicles

Our fleet of refuse and salvage vehicles is reasonably modern and in good shape. They are of the rear loading type with the exception of the Multi-lift service. This latter consists of chassis and equipment to be used with different bodies and containers, which are used at Civic Amenities sites and for special collection work. To provide for the great increase in this work an additional Multi-lift unit was obtained but we did not replace the Bedford van formally used for anti-litter duties and special collections. A new refuse collection vehicle was purchased and the oldest vehicle in our fleet put into reserve. The new vehicle is one of the latest type available known as the 'Colectomatic' built on a Dennis chassis. It automatically compresses refuse but is intermittent in operation and has a receiving hopper capable of taking large objects and materials. It is expected there will be a reduction in wear and maintenance with this type of vehicle.

Two vans are used one for public convenience maintenance and the other for pest control duties.

All repairs and maintenance of vehicles and plant are still carried out by the departmental mechanic.

TABLE 4

VEHICLES IN USE BY THE DEPARTMENT

No.	Make and Type	Year of Registration	Branch of Service
4	Dennis Paxit Major 3C	1969	Refuse Collection
1	Dennis Paxit Major 3C	1968	Refuse Collection
1	Dennis Collectomatic	1971	Refuse Collection
1	Dennis Paxit Major 3A	1968	Salvage Collection
1	Bedford Eagle Compress-Load 5	1969	Salvage Collection
1	Bedford 6 cwt. van	1969	Pest Control
1	Vauxhall Viva Van	1971	Public Conveniences
1	Multilift vehicle	1970	Civic Amenities and special collections
1	Multilift vehicle	1971	Civic Amenities and special collections

The Cost of the Public Cleansing Service

The gross cost of the collection and disposal of house and trade refuse was £105,319. The income was £41,884 leaving a nett cost of £63,435.

No less a sum than £10,877 was incurred by the free special service of bulky rubbish and the Civic Amenities Service.

7. PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION

Inspections carried out by the staff, together with particulars of repairs and improvements brought about, are summarised in Appendices A and B.

Seven hundred and thirty-three complaints were received, details of which are given below. All were investigated and action taken as required.

Housing

Defective housing conditions	17
Dampness	21
Dirty premises	3

Food and Drink

Food and food containers	45
--------------------------	----

General

Smoke and dust	9
Fumes and smell	4
Accumulations and deposits	9
Keeping of animals	-
Noise	14
Drains, cesspools, sewers etc.	18
Ponds, ditches and flooding	1
Sanitary conveniences	3
Miscellaneous	44

Rodent and Insect Pests

Rats	135
Mice	24
Insect and other pests	385

732

8. AIR POLLUTION

The main source of air pollution in Farnborough remains the domestic chimney. Most of the boiler plants in factories and other buildings are either gas or oil fired and they did not give cause for complaint except in the case of a breakdown at one of the oil fired plants. Twelve



INTERIOR SALVAGE DEPOT
BALING PLANT.



REFUSE AND SALVAGE DEPOT EXTERIOR.



CIVIC AMENITIES ACT REFUSE CONTAINER.



A RESIDENTIAL CARAVAN SITE

complaints were received regarding smoke, dust or fumes requiring 63 visits of investigation. These complaints included the discharge of sawdust from the extraction system of a woodworking factory, which was abated by the installation of new plant, and smells from the Council's sludge burning plant at the Sewage Disposal works.

No smoke control orders have been made in Farnborough, but the Health Committee considered whether a smoke control order should be made to cover the General Improvement Area No. 1 in South Farnborough and a survey was carried out. It was found that in the 349 houses surveyed, 156 would require adaptation to comply with the Clean Air Act. With the great increase in the use of smokeless fuel in the form of natural gas, electricity and oil because of its convenience, reduction in household work and public awareness regarding air pollution, this may seem a high proportion but it is an area containing a majority of the older properties in Farnborough. It was decided not to proceed with the making of an order.

I think it is a pity that Farnborough, progressive in so many directions has not tried to become one of the first smoke free areas outside the London area.

The Council are members of the National Society for Clean Air and also contribute to the work of the Department of Scientific Research on Atmospheric Pollution and your Chief Public Health Inspector is your representative on the Standing Conference.

9. SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

There is a small open air swimming pool, and a paddling pool in the District, owned and managed by the Council. The swimming pool is provided with an up-to-date filtration and chlorination plant. It is well patronised and regularly used as a teaching pool by those schools without a swimming pool of their own. The paddling pool is emptied and re-filled frequently and is chlorinated by hand dosing.

There is an indoor heated swimming bath at the Farnborough Hill Convent School and pools at three Junior Schools; St. Peter's, Cove Manor and Fernhill Junior, the latter being covered. 13 samples of water were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination. The necessary action taken in the case of the unsatisfactory samples. The results are shown in Table 5.

Work proceeded with the new Swimming Baths which is scheduled for completion in 1972. This will consist of a main pool of international standard, a learner pool, a Sauna suite and a restaurant, it will be a great addition to the town's amenities.

TABLE 5

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF SWIMMING BATH WATER

Source		Probable Nos/100 ml Coliform bacilli		Plate Count/Mil	Remarks
		B. Coli			
<u>Pool No. 1</u>					
<u>Sample No.</u>					
1.	Inlet Outlet	Absent Absent	Absent Absent	less than 10 less than 10	Satisfactory Satisfactory
2.	Inlet Outlet	Absent Absent	Absent Absent	less than 10 less than 10	Satisfactory Satisfactory
3.	Inlet Outlet	Absent Absent	Absent Absent	less than 10 less than 10	Satisfactory Satisfactory
4.	Inlet Outlet	Present Absent	Absent Absent	less than 10 less than 10	Satisfactory Satisfactory
<u>Pool No. 2</u>					
1.	Inlet Outlet	Absent Absent	Absent Absent	less than 10 less than 10	Satisfactory Satisfactory
2.	Inlet Outlet	Absent Absent	Absent Absent	uncountable uncountable	Unsatisfactory Unsatisfactory
3.	Inlet Outlet	Absent Absent	Absent Absent	less than 10 less than 10	Satisfactory Satisfactory
<u>Pool No. 3</u>					
1.	Inlet Outlet	Absent Absent	Absent Absent	less than 10 less than 10	Satisfactory Satisfactory
2.	Inlet Outlet	Absent Absent	Absent Absent	less than 10 less than 10	Satisfactory Satisfactory
3.	Inlet Outlet	Absent Absent	Absent Absent	less than 10 less than 10	Satisfactory Satisfactory
<u>Pool No. 4</u>					
1.	Inlet Outlet	Absent Absent	Absent Absent	less than 10 less than 10	Satisfactory Satisfactory
2.	Inlet Outlet	Absent Absent	Absent Absent	less than 10 less than 10	Satisfactory Satisfactory
<u>Pool No. 5</u>					
1.	Inlet Outlet	Absent Absent	Absent Absent	less than 10 less than 10	Satisfactory Satisfactory

10. PEST INFESTATION CONTROL

A Pest Control Officer is employed to carry out these duties. He is provided with a light van in which to carry his equipment. Research is being continually carried out to improve knowledge on pest behaviour and produce new insecticides. This is necessary because both rodents and insects can become immune to poisons and insecticides at present in use. Whilst there are areas of the country where rodents have become immune to Warfarin poison, and insects to other insecticides, we have no evidence of this in Farnborough. As with so many aspects of our work, attention to hygiene by occupiers, particularly of food premises, is the most effective way of preventing the breeding and spread of vermin and insect pests.

Regular attention is given to places where rats are likely to breed or be attracted, namely sewers, sewage works, refuse tips, slaughterhouses and the like.

No charges are made for rodent control work carried out on private dwelling houses. In the case of business premises, the charges are based on the cost of the work. This also applies to insect and pest control work other than rodents.

Details of the work carried out during the year are summarised in the following table.

Properties inspected	360
Properties found to be infested	195
Total visits (inspections, prebaiting and baiting)	1323

The Chairman of the Health Committee and the Chief Public Health Inspector, represent the Council on the North East Hampshire Pest Control Committee, which comprises eleven Local Authorities in North East Hampshire, with representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Aldershot Military District. The meetings of the Committee are held three times a year in different districts.

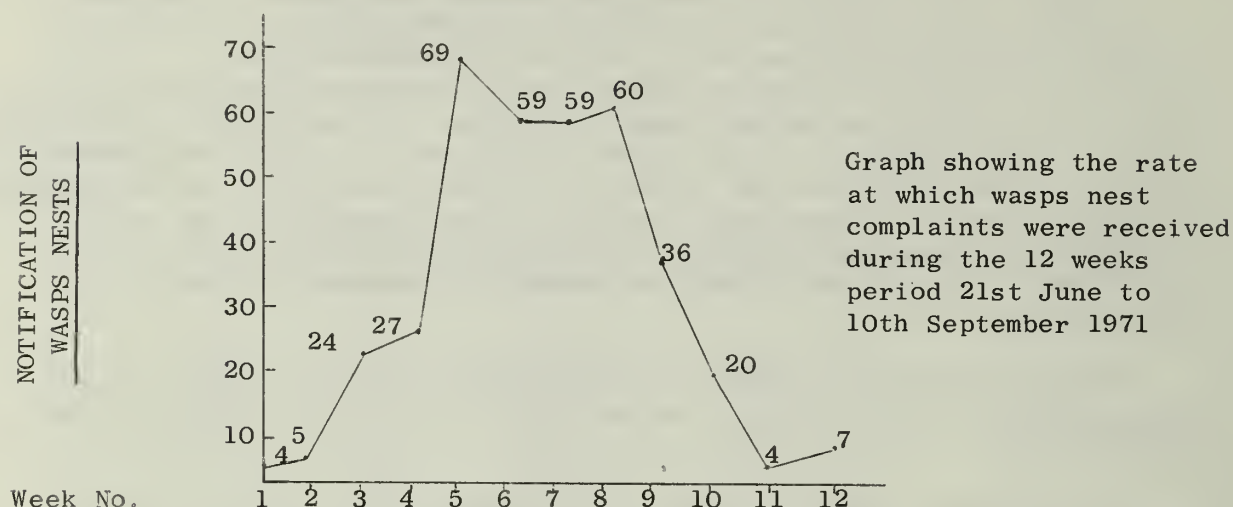
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949

No formal action was taken under the Act.

Insect and Animal Pests

There was a considerable increase in this work which required 461 visits following complaints. This increase was mainly due to wasps and 372 nests were destroyed, this was almost four times as many as in the previous year. It is thought that the mild winter was responsible for the survival of more Queen wasps than usual, as there was a similar increase in the wasp population reported in many other parts of the country. Records show that 281 of the complaints of wasps nests received from householders were made during a 5 weeks period from Mid July to 20th August, which entailed the employment of additional assistance in the

work of destruction. A charge of 50p is made for each nest destroyed or as an alternative householders may purchase approved insecticides to carry out this work themselves, when they are able to do so.



Mosquito control is carried out when found to be necessary.

Roof timbers of all new properties are treated with insecticide to control infestation by the house longhorn beetle and no cases were reported or discovered.

11. DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION WORK

Eight visits were made to verminous premises and treatment carried out or advice given as appropriate.

12. CARAVAN SITES

The residential caravan site in Hawley Lane, owned by the Council and leased to a private Operator, was fully occupied and I understand had a waiting list for sites. It is licensed for 78 vans. This site complies with the model standards and the schedule of conditions prepared by an Advisory Committee in the County, consisting of Public Health Inspectors, Planning Officers and Site Operators. This Committee, of which your Chief Public Health Inspector was Chairman, meets quarterly to deal with problems which may arise in the County, and co-operates with the Social Services, the Fire Service and other authorities concerned with the subject.

The following are the sites licensed under the Act.

<u>Location of Site</u>	<u>Maximum No. of Caravans</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Hawley Lane	78	Residential
Sunnybank Road	1	Residential

Caravan Sites cont..

<u>Location of Site</u>	<u>Maximum No. of Caravans</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Farnborough Green	1	Residential Caravan site used by site caretaker. Site also used as showmen's winter quarters.
Peabody Road	1	" " " "
Queens Road	1	" " " "
Marrowbrook Lane	1	Residential

Fifteen families living in caravans were granted housing tenancies by the Council.

Unauthorised Residential Sites

Trouble is experienced by caravans moving on to sites, invariably without the permission of the owner of the land, remaining there until some action is taken then reappearing on a different site. Action was pending in two instances at the end of the year.

A demolition order made in respect of one caravan was enforced and the van demolished by the Council.

Showmens' Sites

In addition to the residential sites there are four sites in the district used as winter quarters, and provided they are occupied by Showmen, who are members of the Showmen's Guild, they are exempt from the licensing provisions of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act. To comply with the exemption provisions the caravans must not occupy the site between 1st April and the end of September, but on each site a van is licensed for use by a resident who acts as site caretaker.

The following sites of this type exist in the district and during the winter 1971/72 were occupied by the number of vans shown.

Frimley Bridge	Approx. 36
Queens Road	4
Peabody Road	14
Hawley Lane	5

Perhaps it is because we have so many of these sites, unusual in a built up Urban area, that caravans are attracted to the district and when they cannot get on to one of the sites they move on to any land which may be available in contravention of the law and so creating the difficulties already mentioned.

New toilets and washing facilities with main drainage were provided at the Frimley Bridge site during the year.

13. COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no registered Common Lodging Houses in the District.

14. INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

In addition to the Royal Aircraft Establishment and other Service premises, there are two large factories in the district, one engaged in the manufacture of electronic equipment and the other pre-fabricated buildings. The remaining factories, which number 84 are small premises. A light industrial estate is being developed in the Elles Road area and sites on this estate are in keen demand.

Description of Factories

Cycle and Motor Repairs	Plastic Mouldings
Sausage making	Tailoring
Food preparation	Welding and sheet metal work
Radio and electrical repairs	Film developing
Scrap metal and salvage	Scientific instrument making
Building	Printing
Joinery	Slaughter of animals
Clothes dry-cleaning	Manufacture of plastic tubing and piping
Boot and shoe repairs	Laundering
Motor repairs	Tile slabbing
Letterpress printing and newspaper fudging	Cellulose spraying
Furrier	Electrical Engineering

Outworkers Section 133 and 134

Notification was received from another Local Authority of a person employed in her own home by a factory outside the district, in the making of Barristers' wigs. A visit was made to inspect working conditions and they were found to be satisfactory.

15. OFFICES SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

Towards the end of the year when the Inspectorate of the Department was brought up to establishment, we were able to give more time to these duties, and 351 premises received a general inspection. This resulted in the service of 85 notices in respect of 165 contraventions, which are described in Table 7. Most of these inspections were in the latter part of the year and although many of the contraventions were remedied, most had to be carried forward into 1972.

No prosecutions were instituted during the year.

Premises which are covered by the Food Hygiene Regulations tend to receive more frequent inspections as the duties and consequently the contraventions particularly with regard to cleaning, overlap. Plans of proposed new premises or extensions are submitted to the Health Department for comment and this has enabled the requirements of the Act to be discussed with Architects and Builders and dealt with at the planning stage.

Hoists and Lifts

The reports received on the inspection of hoists and lifts have been satisfactory.

Exemptions

One Certificate of Exemption was given. This related to the provision of sanitary accommodation, under Section 46 (9).

Accidents

Seventeen accidents were notified, none were fatal, and it was not found necessary to take any statutory action.

TABLE 6

CLASS OF REGISTERED PREMISES, INSPECTIONS AND NUMBERS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED

Class	Number of premises newly registered during the year	Number of registered premises at the end of the year	Number of General Inspections	Persons Employed
Offices	9	104	77	904
Retail Shops	9	227	227	973
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	1	16	11	295
Catering Establishments open to the Public, canteens	2	35	35	259
Fuel Storage Depots	-	3	1	23
TOTALS	21	385	351	TOTAL: Males 990 Females 1464 2454

A General Inspection is one in which compliance with all the provisions of the Act is assessed.

In addition 222 visits were made to registered premises for purposes other than a General Inspection.

TABLE 7

CONTRAVENTIONS OF THE ACT FOUND AT

PREMISES INSPECTED

Section	Contravention	No. of Premises
4	Premises requiring some form of cleaning	31
6	Premises where heating was inadequate or thermometers were not provided	11
8	Inadequate lighting	4
9	Defective or inadequate Sanitary accommodation	7
10	Defective or inadequate washing facilities	18
12	Inadequate accommodation for clothing	1
16	Absence of handrails to stairs, defective floors, passages and stairs	15
17	Inadequate fencing to machinery	3
24	Lack of First Aid Equipment	35
	Other Matters	40

TABLE 8

REPORTED ACCIDENTS

Type of Accident	Offices	Retail Shops	Wholesale Warehouses	Catering Establishments
Machinery	-	-	4	-
Transport	-	-	2	-
Falls of Persons	-	-	1	-
Stepping on or striking against object or person	-	-	2	-
Handling goods	-	-	5	-
Use of hand tools	-	2	-	-
Struck by falling object	-	-	1	-

16. PET ANIMALSPet Animals Act 1951

Two licenses were issued for the sale of pet animals. The premises were maintained in a satisfactory condition.

17. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Legal proceedings were taken on seven occasions, all related to offences of the Food and Drugs Act and Food Hygiene Regulations and are described on Page 47.

18. NOISE CONTROL

The Noise Abatement Act 1960

Fourteen complaints of noise were received and dealt with by informal action. The type of complaints were as follows -

Barking dogs
Noise from Social Functions
Generator
Pneumatic drills and compressors
Pumps
Juke boxes
Vehicles

The law is in need of amendment to enable some of these complaints to be dealt with more expeditiously and also to remove the exemption which applies to Statutory Undertakers whose agents often use unsilenced equipment in built up areas. It is a condition in any work carried out on behalf of the Council that equipment used be adequately silenced but this is often ignored until enforced.

There was much concern and discussion, both in Farnborough and in the surrounding districts, by the decision to re-route flying from London Airport over the districts.

19. HOUSING

Provision of New Houses

Five hundred and nine new houses were built during the year, a considerable increase over 1970. The figures in brackets give the comparative numbers for the latter year.

Farnborough Urban District Council	54 (118)
Private Enterprise	304 (213)
Greater London Council	151 (nil)

At the end of the year the total number of houses in the district was 13,558.

Mr. J. Eaton, Housing Manager, has supplied the following information regarding Council Housing.

"The Council's housing list at the end of 1971 was 657 compared with 677 in the previous year and despite the rehousing of 112 families. During the year only 16 small family dwellings and 37 elderly persons flats were erected but even this relatively small number of dwellings helped to rehouse some of the elderly more appropriately and in so doing further assisted with the problem of eliminating under-occupation of the larger family dwellings."

Existing Housing Accommodation

The Inspection, Renovation and Demolition of Houses

The Department continued very active in this field and 2037 visits were made by Officers of the Department in connection with clearance, repair, improvement and multiple occupation. We concentrated on improving existing properties. With the high value of sites there is constant pressure to demolish houses and build new ones for sale on the site made available. This may be desirable when the sites are of sufficient size to build more houses than those demolished, but mere replacement of a house capable of improvement by a new one for sale does not help the housing position.

Perhaps one of the most encouraging features of the housing situation is the growth in Owner/Occupancy with the advantage which accompanies pride of ownership. It invariably results in care of the house, garden and greater interest in the surroundings. This increase in house ownership is nation wide and figures published show an increase from 29.5% to 49.5% of the national housing stock, in this category, between 1950 and 1970.

Demolition and Closing of Unfit Accommodation - Housing Act 1957

Action was taken with the following results :

Demolition Orders made	.....	4
12, 14, 20 Church Lane		
17 Sandy Lane		
Houses Demolished following	.....
Demolition Orders	.....	4
12, 14 Church Lane		
17 Sandy Lane		
Moveable dwelling Fernhill Road		
Houses included in a Clearance Area	.....	3
12, 14, 16 Somerset Road		
Undertaking to Recondition		
house accepted	.....	1
13 Sherborne Road		
House Reconditioned following		
an undertaking	.....	1
373 Farnborough Road		

Prospect Estate - Greater London Council

Much time was spent in conjunction with the Officers of the Greater London Council to deal with defects which had arisen in houses on the Prospect Estate and with a view to preventing such conditions in those now under construction or to be constructed. An extensive programme of alterations and repairs is in progress which it is hoped will deal with this trouble.

Modernising Houses with the Aid of Improvement Grants

All the duties in connection with improvement grants are carried out in the Department and a great deal of the time was spent by your Officers on this work. Much publicity both national and local was used to interest owners and tenants but it can be slow painstaking work, and however expeditiously we deal with applications, and we make a point in doing so, it is slow work. Owners, Tenants, Architects, Builders and others all may be involved, so that the time from approval to the completion of the work can be prolonged. There is so much building work in this area that builders can select the work they can do and prices are reflected accordingly.

Notwithstanding these delays and frustrations modernisation work increased and the following are details:-

	<u>Standard</u>	<u>Discretionary</u>
Applications for grant received	10	49
Approved	9	40
Refused	1	-
No. of dwellings improved	13	40
Amount paid in grants	£1,608.05	£11,091.47
No. of houses provided with baths	46	
No. of houses provided with washbasins	48	
No. of houses provided with hot water supply	52	
No. of houses provided with an indoor water closet	48	

Housing Act 1964 Section 19

Requests for House Improvements by Tenants

Sixteen requests for the improvement of their houses were received from tenants. This compares with seven in 1970. These were all dealt with and resulted in seven of the houses being purchased by the tenants.

Housing Act 1969

Qualification Certificates

The 1969 Housing Act introduced a new system governing the rents of houses with controlled tenancies. Owners may now convert a controlled tenancy into a regulated tenancy if the required standard of good repair is obtained and the house is either already provided with the standard amenities, or is to be so provided by means of an improvement or a standard grant

The rent is determined under the Rent Act 1968, but before an owner may apply to the Rent Officer, he must first make application to the Local Authority for a Qualification Certificate. The dwelling is then inspected and if all the amenities are provided and the house is in good repair, a Qualification Certificate is issued. If, however, an application for a grant has been made and an undertaking given to do the repairs outstanding, a provisional Qualification Certificate is issued.

The owner may then submit the documents to the Rent Officer who will issue a Certificate of Fair Rent. Where the owner has made application for an improvement grant and after a Certificate of Fair Rent has been issued, the tenant must decide whether or not to give his consent to having the improvement work carried out. The Act provides for the owner to appeal to the Courts where the tenant refuses to give his consent to work being done after the issue of a Certificate of Fair Rent.

Applications dealt with during 1971

1. Under Section 44 (2) - Where standard amenities do not already exist but it is proposed by the owners to carry out the necessary work.

Applications received during 1971	12
Applications withdrawn during 1971	Nil
* Provisional Certificates issued	9
Provisional Certificates not issued by end of year	3
Full Certificates issued	2

* A Provisional Certificate is only issued in conjunction with an approved application for an Improvement Grant, and enables the owner to make an application for a Certificate of Fair Rent before the works are carried out. A full certificate is issued later, at the time that the works are completed to the Local Authority's satisfaction and the payment of grant is authorised.

2. Under Section 44 (1) - Where standard amenities already exist and the dwelling is in all respects fit.

Applications received	18
Certificates issued	10
Withdrawn	Nil

Certificates not yet issued
pending repairs being carried out

8

Improvement Area No. 1 (North Farnborough)
Made Under the Housing Act 1964

The work of house modernisation in this area was almost completed, 55 houses having been improved and work is in progress on the remaining 7. There were 22 Occupants who at the time of the survey did not agree to have their houses improved, but with changes in occupancy or circumstances these will no doubt be done in due course, indeed this has already happened in 5 instances.

General Improvement Areas
Made under the Housing Act 1969

Work proceeded with the survey of our first proposed General Improvement Area in South Farnborough, and consists of an area of 394 dwellings and 27 other premises. The difference between improvement areas made under the Housing Act 1964 and 1969 is that the former dealt only with the improvement of the house, the latter goes further and seeks to improve the Environment by improving the street scene, providing amenities such as play and leisure areas, accommodation for cars, tree planting and the like. The time that these schemes take may slow down house improvement if the two are to be done together, perhaps the amenity work can be speeded up with experience of the work.

Overcrowding

There were no cases of overcrowding on the register during the year.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

We continued to deal with cases as they came to our notice. I hope to proceed with the housing survey, as required by Section 70 Housing Act 1969, during 1972 to find out the extent of the problem.

Local Land Charges etc.

Information was supplied in respect of 1,776 properties, upon request for official searches of the Land Charges Register.

Rent Act

No applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received.

20. SAFEGUARDING OF FOOD SUPPLIES

This is one of the most extensive of the Department's responsibilities. The duties imposed by legislation require the inspection for evidence of disease and fitness for human consumption of all animals killed at the slaughterhouse; the examination, where necessary, of all other food sold in the district; the supervision of premises where food is prepared, sold and stored and vehicles in which food is carried or sold. Samples of food and drink are taken for bacteriological examination.

In order to give more attention to these duties an Inspector was appointed and two of our Inspectors will concentrate on these duties in conjunction with the Offices Shops and Railway Premises Act, the duties of which overlap to a considerable extent. It is not possible to say with any degree of accuracy the extent of illness caused by food poisoning, which term indicates illness invariably due to eating contaminated food or drink. Cases of food poisoning should be reported but only a small proportion of those which occur are officially brought to the notice of the Department. Whilst the effects are severe they may soon be over, nevertheless they result in a great loss of man hours or production and much distress particularly amongst children. How much of this illness could be prevented by better standards of food hygiene it is difficult to estimate, but they would certainly be reduced. It requires a combination of supervision, enforcement and education. Educational work in this field is particularly difficult because of the constant changes which take place of personnel in food establishments. A course in the subject was organised by the Farnborough Technical College with which the Department co-operated, but the number of persons taking the course was small. It thus remains to carry out as much educational work we can during inspection duties, and these should be as frequent as possible particularly to premises which need the most supervision.

The number of restaurants operated by different Nationals continued to increase and presented their own particular problems of language and standards.

Where education and informal approach is not successful enforcement of a law becomes necessary and this was the case at one of our Hotel restaurants where action was taken under the Food Hygiene Regulations. The Proprietor was convicted on 17 offences and fines of £170 were imposed. This was an establishment where the Proprietor was invariably absent and the staff changed so frequently that no progress could be made by way of education or instruction.

Complaints of Unfitness of Food and Food containing Foreign Bodies or Substances

Thirty-three complaints of this type were received, details of which are given overleaf. All were thoroughly investigated and summary proceedings were taken in six cases.

Food affected by mould	6
Dirty Milk bottles	3
Meat unfit	5
Fish Paste unfit	1
Biscuits unfit	1
Cream unfit	1
Steak and Kidney pie unfit	1
Mayonnaise	1
Tinned apricots	1
Macaroni	1
Tinned Tomatoes	1
Frozen peas	1
Tinned rhubarb	1
Milk bottle containing foreign body	1
Chips " " "	1
Fruit loaf " " "	1
Cake " " "	1
Bread " " "	2
Steak and	
Kidney pudding " " "	1
Biscuits " " "	1
Jam " " "	1

Details of Prosecutions in Connection with Food and Food Premises

<u>Offence</u>	<u>Fine</u>	<u>Costs</u>
<u>Food & Drugs Act 1955 Section 2</u>	£	£
(1) Mouldy Bread	20	10
(2) Meat containing maggots	40	10
(3) Mouldy Bread	10	10
(4) Mouldy pasties	10	7.75
(5) Dirty Milk Bottle	10	5.75
(6) Bread containing foreign matter (Grease)	20	10
<u>Food Hygiene General Regulations and Food & Drugs Act 1955</u>		
17 offences	170	25

Number and Types of Food Premises in the District

Butchers	13
Bakeries and bread and cake shops	9
Fishmongers	3
Fish Fryers	4
Grocers	42
Greengrocers	17
School canteens	21
Factory and business canteens	8
Restaurants and Hotels	35
Sweets and Confectioners	37
Public Houses and other licensed premises	43
Old peoples Homes and Hostels	3
Food Distribution Depots	5
	<hr/> 240 <hr/>

Registered Premises

(a) Milk shops and Distributors	30
(b) Ice Cream	116
(c) Manufacture of cooked meat etc.	28

The above figures only refer to the principal business carried on. In many of them particularly supermarkets and similar premises, many different food trades are included.

All the premises comply with the requirements of Regulations 16 and 19 of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1966, in respect of the provision of wash hand basins and facilities for the washing of food and equipment.

Milk

There are 30 Distributors of milk on the register, but this number includes shops from which milk is sold and is supplied to them by the large distributors, which have become so reduced in number that only 3 now operate in the district. All milk sold in Farnborough is designated either Untreated, Pasteurised, Sterilised or Ultra Heat Treated.

The Council are agents for the County Council for the licensing provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1963, and the following licences are in force.

Dealers licence to use the designation 'Untreated'	4
Dealers licence to use the designation 'Pasteurised'	28
Dealers licence to use the designation 'Sterilised'	12
Dealers licence to use the designation 'Ultra Heat Treated'	11

Ice Cream

One hundred and sixteen premises are registered for the sale of ice cream. Samples taken were satisfactory.

Ice cream is a product which at one time gave a great deal of trouble to Health Departments. It is now mainly produced and distributed by large firms whose standards of hygiene and quality are outstanding. The only difficulties we experience are with mobile vendors who operate chiefly in the evenings and at week-ends.

Meat and Other Foods

Slaughterhouses

The slaughterhouse in Peabody Road continued to be used. Negotiations are still continuing with the provision of the proposed new slaughterhouse to be provided on the Elles Road Industrial site. The land has been sold by the Council to the proprietor of the Peabody Road slaughterhouse and I hope these long protracted proposals will lead to a start being made on the project in 1972. The restricted site of the present slaughterhouse will be used for residential development, and thus improve the amenities in that area.

Meat Inspection

The Meat Inspection Regulations require carcasses of animals slaughtered for sale to be inspected for evidence of disease and fitness for human consumption and marked in the manner prescribed. 17,181 animals were killed and all were inspected at the time of slaughter by the Meat Inspector who is stationed at the slaughterhouse.

The following charges are made for meat inspection and produced an income of £1,114. Charges were increased during the year, as authorised by the Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations 1971.

Cows, bullocks, heifers and bulls	18p
Calves	5p
Pigs	5p
Sheep	4p

When necessary specimens are submitted to the Veterinary investigation centre at Reading and I appreciate their help and co-operation.

Any cases considered to be of interest or requiring the attention of the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food are referred to him for any follow up procedure which he may consider necessary.

The Farnborough slaughterhouse is a recognised training centre for students by the Public Health Inspectors Education Board.

Students from other Authorities and from the Army School of Health attend for instruction and experience.

Poultry Inspection

There are no poultry processing premises in the district.

Disposal of Condemned Meat

Carcases and offal found to be unfit for human consumption are removed from the slaughter hall to a condemned meat store, where it is collected by a contractor for manufacture into fertiliser. A Certificate is issued for meat condemned.

TABLE 9

ANIMALS INSPECTED AND MEAT CONDEMNED

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
No. of animals slaughtered and inspected	2118	1488	231	4348	8996
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticeri</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	5	24	7	11	66
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	355	538	15	917	1351
Percentage of the no. inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticeri	16.8	36.1	6.4	21.09	15.01
<u>Tuberculosis Only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	1	-	-	30
Percentage of the no. inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	.33
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	3	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	3	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

The weight of meat condemned amounted to 14 tons 15 cwt. 107 lbs.

Other Foods

The following quantities of other foods were condemned at food shops and food premises : -

	Tons	cwt.	lbs.
Meat at retail shops		7	8
Cooked meats and products		7	23
Canned meats			27
Other canned foods	1	15	91
Fresh fish			42
Frozen foods (due to cabinet breakdown)	1	3	75
Other Foods		2	72
	3	17	2

Bakehouses

Three comparatively small bakehouses are in use. Bread is baked in all of them, but most of our bread is brought into the district from large bakeries situated in other areas and sold wrapped or unwrapped.

Adulteration of Food

The County Council is the responsible Authority for administering the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, relating to the adulteration of food and drugs and the Chief Sampling Officer, Mr. J.S. Preston, has kindly supplied the following report and figures relating to work on food adulteration carried out by the County Council in the Farnborough Urban District during the year.

"During the year ended 31st March, 1972, 106 samples were procured under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 within the area of the Farnborough Urban District Council.

Milk Samples

Sixteen samples of milk, including five of "Channel Islands", were obtained and were satisfactory with the exception of a sample of hot milk. This was purchased at a cafe and proved to contain 11% added water. The adulteration was doubtless due to the heating of the milk by means of steam injection, a method to which there are obvious objections. Proceedings were instituted and a fine of £15 was imposed, with an order for the payment of £11 costs.

Miscellaneous Samples

With regard to articles other than milk, ninety samples of various food and drugs were taken, unsatisfactory reports being received in respect of the following four samples :-

Goats' Milk Cream Cheese - deficient in fat

The sample was from an article labelled as Goats' Milk Cream Cheese but it contained approximately half the minimum fat required under the appropriate Regulations. Enquiries showed that the containers had been mis-labelled as 'Cream Cheese', the correct description being 'Medium Fat Cheese', for which the sample would have been satisfactory. In view of what seemed to be a genuine error a warning was issued.

Cream of Tomato Soup - deficient of butter fat

This product contained 2.1% butter fat instead of the minimum of 2.5% required. The attention of the manufacturers was drawn to the discrepancy by way of warning.

Beef Sausage Meat - excess preservative

The meat content of the sample was satisfactory but it contained 515 parts per million of sulphur dioxide preservative, the maximum permitted being 450 parts. This matter was dealt with by a warning.

Jam and Cream 'Sponge' - contained imitation cream

This cake was displayed with a notice marked 'Jam and Cream Sponge' but the cream-like filling consisted entirely of imitation cream. Proceedings have been instituted but the case has not yet been concluded.

General

In addition to the samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, the usual attention was given to the labels and descriptions of food and drugs under the provisions of the Labelling of Food Order and the Pharmacy and Medicines Act."

Health Education

Reference has been made to the publicity campaign carried out with the schools on the subject of litter prevention and to the course in Food Hygiene at the Farnborough Technical College in which the department co-operated. Talks were given to local organisations on the work of the Health Department by members of the staff and visits were paid to the Department and health subjects discussed with students from the schools interested in the subject in connection with their studies. Publicity material is issued by the Department and displayed in appropriate places and a mobile exhibition prepared in the Department was loaned to a number of the schools.

21. MISCELLANEOUS DUTIES

Heating Appliance and Fireguard Regulations 1953

These regulations are administered by the Department and are designed to ensure that heating appliances are properly guarded. No contraventions were found.

22. HACKNEY CARRIAGES

Hackney Carriages plying for hire within the Urban District are licensed by the Council and your Chief Public Health Inspector is the appointed Inspector.

We try to obtain a satisfactory standard of vehicle. Before a licence is granted, a special Roadworthiness Certificate is required and this must be provided by a recognised garage. The scope of the certificate is much wider than the standard Ministry of Transport tests and in addition, the vehicles are checked by our own Inspectors. Twenty Hackney Carriage Licences were issued during the Licensing Year ending April, 1972.

All applicants for Hackney Carriage Driver's Licences are interviewed and satisfactory references must be submitted in respect of the applicant's character and driving ability. As in the previous year, there was a high turnover in the number of applicants for driver's licences and 51 were issued during the year.

This is not an easy service to control indeed it is a very trying one. Complaints received from members of the Public relating to overcharging and for other reasons were investigated and the appropriate action taken. The law on this subject is in need of amendment and being brought up to date.

APPENDIX A
ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE
INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Housing

Improvement Area survey	911
Inspections regarding defects, Improvement Grants etc.	2037
Overcrowding	4
Verminous or dirty conditions	9

General

Inspections and visits in connection with Infectious Disease cases	497
Water supply	6
Caravan Sites and Moveable Dwellings	182
Refuse and Salvage Disposal	50
Refuse and Salvage Collection	40
Dustbins and Refuse Storage Facilities	873
Accumulations and Deposits	47
Ponds, ditches and watercourses	2
Hackney Carriages	226
Interviews with builders and owners	169
Keeping of animals	3
Piggeries and stables	14
Clean Air Act	430
Visits to work in progress	56
Old drains tested	1
Old drains inspected	8
Plumbing and Sanitary work inspected and tested	3
Visits regarding deposited plans	21
Noise Abatement Act	138
Swimming Pools	14
Factories	14
Inspections under Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	573
Workplaces inspected	2
Places of Entertainment	-
Miscellaneous	215
Civic Amenities Act	593
Public Conveniences	10

Meat and Food Inspection and the Inspection of
Food Premises and Vehicles

Butchers	55
Fishmongers and poulterers	4
Grocers	110
Greengrocers and fruiterers	38

APPENDIX A (Continued)

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Milk distribution depots and shops	6
Registered ice cream premises	7
Fried Fish shops	19
Restaurants	185
Food vehicles	12
Licensed premises	50
Canteens	30
Bakehouses	12
Confectioners and cake shops	38
Other Food preparing premises	7
Food warehouses	4
Miscellaneous food visits	133

Sampling and Laboratory Examinations

Water supply (swimming baths)	13
Samples of ice cream	4

Notices Served

Number of Informal notices served	407
Number of Informal notices complied with	266
Number of Statutory notices served	12
Number of Statutory notices complied with	9

APPENDIX B

IMPROVEMENTS AFFECTED

FOLLOWING THE SERVICE OF NOTICES

Dwellinghouses

Floors repaired or renewed	25
Additional window light provided	5
Windows repaired or replaced	64
Ceilings provided or repaired	19
Chimney stacks repaired or repointed	28
Dampness abated	28
Rainwater gutter and downpipes provided or repaired	38
Walls repointed or repaired	54
Wall plaster repaired	35
Rooms redecorated	2
Doors and frames repaired	19
Food stores provided	4
Roofs repaired or renewed	37
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	16

APPENDIX B (Continued)

IMPROVEMENTS AFFECTED

FOLLOWING THE SERVICE OF NOTICES

Insanitary or defective sinks replaced	3
Yards or paths repaired	16
Refuse receptacles provided	141
Hot water supply provided	31
Water services repaired	2

Drainage and Sanitation

Drains repaired or reconstructed	8
Choked drains cleansed	28

Food Premises

Constant supply of hot water provided	4
Floors repaired or renewed	13
Impervious working surfaces provided	11
Soap, clean towels, and nailbrushes provided	9
Rooms, cleansed and decorated	32
"Wash Hands" notices provided	6

Workplaces, Shops and Offices

Thermometers provided	6
First Aid equipment provided	5
Abstract of the Act provided	6

Miscellaneous

Deposits of refuse removed	2
Nuisances from noise abated	2
Nuisances from keeping of animals abated	1

APPENDIX C

THE FACTORIES ACT 1961

FACTORIES WITH, AND FACTORIES WITHOUT MECHANICAL POWER

1. Inspections for purposes of provision as to Health

	<u>Number on Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Number of Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers Prosecuted</u>
(1) Factories in which sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	-	-	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	84	14	-	-
(3) Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	-	-	-	-
	84	14	-	-

2. Cases in which defects were found

	<u>Number of cases in which defects were found</u>				<u>Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted</u>
	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Referred</u>		
			<u>To H.M. Inspector</u>	<u>By H.M. Inspector</u>	
Want of cleanliness	-	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	1	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage to floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-Work)	-	-	-	-	-
	-	3	-	-	-

OUTWORKERS SECTION 133 and 134

One Person - Wig Making

